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# INDIANS AT + WORK



JANUARY 1, 1935

A NEWS SHEET FOR INDIANS  
AND THE INDIAN SERVICE

· OFFICE · OF · INDIAN · AFFAIRS ·  
WASHINGTON, D.C.





# INDIANS AT WORK

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Pausing at San Francisco, after days and nights of seeing, listening and talking on the Northwestern reservations, I come upon the press summary of the National Resources Board's report.

That report, if procurable, ought to be read by Indian Service workers and by Indians. Not merely for its information - important as that is; but more, for its method, and in order to drive home the imperative reality that plan we must.

Plan we must. And plan we can. And while our facts are insufficient, and our knowledge of social principles is only at its misty dawn, yet the difference between not planning and planning will be the difference between having no future at all and having a future.

What examples of this truth have I seen, on this recent trip. Here are a few of them.

In one of the States, at a recent election, referen-

dums were adopted curtailing sharply, and even prohibiting, most of the possible tax revenues. Meanwhile, expenditures and the pyramiding of expenditures goes forward. Result: the State and its subdivisions will hurl themselves upon the Federal Government, not to be saved from bankruptcy but to be salvaged and thereafter maintained with bankruptcy as a thing already accomplished. What, meantime, will be the fate of schools and roads and all the other necessary services?

And what, in the outcome, will be the fate of the local democracy of the State?

Another example. This immense land, ocean and inland waters and huge rivers, has been delivered over to forest destruction. Yes, there are some "wilderness areas", so that the olympic peaks look down not wholly on a ruined world. But not thousands of square miles - nay, tens of thousands - have been cut clean; then deliberately burned; then casually burned again and again. (Here where the rainfall exceeds a hundred inches a year!) And the inconceivable procedure goes right ahead now, with ruin extending and intensifying year by year. Verily, here mankind appears as the skillful but blindly ruthless and the half-insane foe of earth and its dumb creatures and of men as well.

And here is an Indian reservation. Forty years ago, three thousand Indians shared it with equal rights and enjoyed, under treaty protection, a happy and healthful self-support. It



is a reservation with ample natural assets - farming, grazing, forest and game. Today, the Indians in the matter of numbers have barely held their own; yet their birth-rate continues a high one. The huge death-rate is caused by diseases preventable and curable. The enterprise on the reservation has been transferred to white renters in the main. Extreme inequality has replaced equality among the Indians, and the rich among them owe their good fortune (if such it be) not to working but to not working. (For such is the result of the allotment system). Eighty percent of the reservation's income-yield goes to twelve percent of the Indians.

Has planning been commenced, so far as the Indians are concerned? Yes, it has been commenced. See the Indian section of the report of the President's National Resources Board. And planning has been commenced in dead earnest by a number of the Superintendents in this Northwestern area. And by some extension agents, some foresters, some others in government employ. And individual Indians, and even nuclear groups in a number of the tribes, have started to plan. Even so much of objective planning makes light as compared to darkness.

But I did not find that staff-work looking to an adequate planning and program had yet got under way, on the reservations. Team-action by the whole service personnel, and team action between these and the tribes, remains as yet a mere vision - not even, always, a verbal profession - on these reservations.

And generally, it seems that there is less team action, less collective thinking, less integration of functions, on the reservations possessing big (although imperfectly used or dwindling) resources than on the ones having few resources or none at all.

This editorial may be felt to dwell on the "pessimistic" side. Not so: for the power is in our hands - the power to plan, the fullest power to act. Indian Service is unique among Government services, Indian opportunity is unique among the opportunities of Americans. Why?

Because contained within Indian Service is the whole range of social requirements - the technics, or the possibility of them, for dealing with life as a whole, life entire. And the Indians are natural social groups, and their social grouping is reinforced by the laws. Nowhere else is there an equal opportunity for swift, enormous improvement through practical, persevering economic and social planning. Nowhere else is the "technician" in such complete, immediate relationship with the whole human part, and with whole and potentially integrated communities.

Pessimistic - yes, if non-planning is to continue to be the way. Pessimistic for the whole country and pessimistic for the Indians.

But non-planning is not going to continue to be the way.

And the needed planning must be - and will be - a local planning within reservations and Indian areas, carried out by the



local field personnels and by the Indians.

The spirit of this is at work, unmistakably, in the field ranks of Indian Service. There are brilliant local examples of successful planning. Everywhere, the Indians (if not always the tribal councils, still numerous individuals of the tribes) respond with deep excitement to the new challenge. What challenge?

The challenge to take stock, to plan, to mark out a goal; the challenge which the crisis of the world has thrust upon America, and which it is the essence of the "New Deal" honestly, strenuously to try to meet. The Indians and Indian Service have their part in this - and the power is theirs.

JOHN COLLIER

Commissioner Of Indian Affairs

RESULTS OF THE REFERENDUM VOTE ON THE REORGANIZATION ACT, DECEMBER 15

Referendums held on thirty-one reservations on December 15 result in decisive acceptance of the Reorganization Act by twenty-seven, while, as we go to press, returns from the other four reservations are still incomplete.

To date seventy-six reservations are known to have accepted the Act. Six have shown a greater vote against it than for it, although without having the fifty percent opposed that is needed to defeat it. Four of the reservations which voted December 15 have not yet sent in complete figures, nor have returns been received from Eastern Cherokee and the Mission Agency, which voted December 18.

The returns from the twenty-seven which reported their December 15 results are given below. Complete returns will be given as soon as available.

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Voting Population</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Campe Verde (Phoenix)	259	112	20
Colorado River		119	8
Fort Mojave (Colo. River)		102	8
Havasupai (Truxton Canon)		72	3
Truxton Canon		37	22
Gila Bend (Sells)	126	18	0
San Xavier (Sells)	283	158	22

Sells (Papago)	3028	1267	166
Pyramid Lake	277	151	54
Acoma (Southern Pueblos)	597	283	0
Cochiti (Southern Pueblos)	167	121	0
Nambe (Santa Fe)	72	52	1
Sandia (Southern Pueblos)	63	15	0
San Juan (Santa Fe)	280	243	0
Tesuque (Santa Fe)	71	67	0
Mescalero		273	11
Lower Brule	160	71	39
Flathead	1250	494	166
Uintah & Ouray	634	335	21
Oneida (Tomah)	1844	676	116
Stockbridge (Keshena)	226	166	1
Lac Courte Oreilles (Lack Du Flambeau)	871	205	175
Lac du Flambeau	492	162	57
Red Cliff (Lac du Flambeau)	360	122	7
Gila River (Pima)	2303	1188	116
Salt River (Pima)	592	194	66
Ak Chin (Pima)	87	53	15

THE FIRST OFFICIAL CONFERENCE BETWEEN ANTHROPOLOGISTS AND INDIAN SERVICE STAFF

The first conference of an official nature to be held between members of the American Anthropological Association and members of the Indian Service Staff will take place at the Hotel Pittsburgher, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 29, 1934.

Letters of invitation and memoranda have been sent to the following members of the Association: Prof. Fay-Cooper Cole, University of Chicago; Dr. John M. Cooper, Catholic University; Rev. Berard Haile, Gallup, New Mexico; Dr. Melville J. Herekowitz, Northwestern University; Dr. George Herzog, Yale University; Prof. E. A. Hooton, Peabody Museum, Cambridge; Prof. A. E. Jenks, University of Minnesota; Dr. Diamond Jenness, National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Canada; Dr. A. V. Kidder, Carnegie Institution of Washington; Dr. W. M. Krogman, Western Reserve University; Dr. Alexander Lesser, Columbia University; Prof. Ralph Linton, University of Wisconsin; Dr. Margaret Mead, Columbia University; Dr. H. Scudder Mekeel, Yale University; Dr. Cornelius Osgood, Peabody Museum, Yale; Mrs. Elsie Clews Parsons, Harrison, New York; Prof. Radcliffe-Brown, University of Chicago; Prof. Robert Redfield, University of Chicago; Dr. Gladys Reichard, Columbia University; Prof. E. Sapir, Yale University; Prof. Frank Speck, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Leslie Spier, Yale University; Dr. H. J. Spinden, Brooklyn Museum; Mr. Matthew Stirling, Bureau of Ethnology; Dr. Duncan Strong, Bureau of Ethnology; Dr. Leslie White, University of Michigan.

The Indian Office will probably be represented by the following people: Commissioner John Collier, W. Carson Ryan, Jr., A. C. Cooley, Mary McGair, S. M. Dodd, F. H. Daiker, Elinor D. Gregg, Mrs. Margaret Welpley, Sally Lucas Jean, Dr. W. W. Peter, Mary Stewart, Edna Groves, Rose K. Brandt, Mrs. Maurice G. Smith, Mrs. Henrietta K. Burton and Miss Evelyn Pierce. Secretary Henry A. Wallace, Department of Agriculture, may also possibly attend.

The program, as planned, is to be divided into two parts. One will deal with matters completed or under way for 1934-35. The other will deal with matters proposed or under consideration for 1935-36. Details of the meeting will be published in later issues.

"....ET DONA FERENTES"

Benjamin Franklin in 'Some Remarks Concerning Savages of North America' recites the answer of the six tribes to the commissioners from Virginia who informed the Indians that they would be pleased to provide for the education of a limited number of Indian youths. The government would see that they were well provided for and instructed in all the learning of the white race. After the consideration which their notion of politeness demanded, they replied expressing their sense of the kindness of the Virginia government. They stated:

"We know that you highly esteem the kind of learning taught in those colleges and that the maintenance of our young men while with you would be very expensive to you. We are convinced therefore that you mean to do us good by your proposal, and we thank you heartily. But you, who are wise, must know that different nations have different conceptions of things; and you will therefore not take it amiss if our ideas of this kind of education happen not to be the same as yours. We have had some experience of it. Several of our young people were formerly brought up at the colleges of the northern provinces. They were instructed in all your sciences; but when they came back to us they were bad runners, ignorant of every means of living in the woods, unable to bear either cold or hunger, knew neither how to build a cabin, take a deer, nor kill an enemy; spoke our language imperfectly; were therefore totally good for nothing. We are, therefore, not the less obliged by your kind offer, though we decline accepting it; and to show our grateful sense of it, if the gentlemen of Virginia will send us a dozen of their sons we will take great care of their education, instruct them in all we know, and make men of them."

From Edgar Lee Hewitt's Ancient Life in the American Southwest.



"YOU CAN'T MAKE A FARMER OUT OF AN INDIAN"

By O. D. Stanton

Agricultural Extension Agent, Western Navajo

When I came to this reservation two and one-half years ago there was very little done about farming. The Indians had nothing to work with except shovels, hoes and their planting sticks. I realized that they needed a plan, a program organization; that they needed equipment to do their work, that they needed confidence in themselves and their organizations, and that the Indian Service employees needed confidence in the Indians and especially in the Indian leaders in order to get the Indians working for themselves. Also that the responsibility must be placed upon the Indian leaders.

Increase In Farm Acreage

A program was developed with the cooperation of the Indian leaders and others interested: not a technical or glamorous program, but a very simple and practical one. "To raise more corn and garden crops so that every Indian might have a small farm and produce food for himself and his family". There were other phases of the program such as livestock improvement and range management, rodent control and so forth, but our efforts centered around subsistence farming. Farm chapters were organized or reorganized in every community, and the chapters approved and supported the program.

At that time the Indians farmed less than one hundred and fifty acres under the Moencopi Valley project; now more than five hundred acres are cultivated but it has been necessary to practice winter and early spring irrigation and to follow a rigid system of moisture conservation in order to utilize all the available land. The Kayenta project, then regarded as a dismal failure, has been improved until the Indians can farm three hundred acres. The total farm acreage on the reservation has increased one hundred and twenty percent. At that time forty-seven percent of the Indians had farms; now more than eighty percent are farming.



The value of the 1933 corn crop was \$105,585.84 or about \$55,000 greater than the preceding year. There was also a very large increase in

the value of the garden crop and in forage production. More land was planted in 1934 than in 1933, but due to drought, yields are very much reduced.

### Give Them A Chance -- And Equipment -- And See

It was the earnest wish of the local Extension Staff to procure seed and farm equipment so that the

sible for every Indian to fence his fields with a four wire fence. Heretofore much of the crop had been



Indians At Work -- Hopis Branding Their Own Cattle

Indians might have something to work with. We were given wonderful support from the Washington Office; \$13,000 reimbursable funds were allotted us in 1933, \$16,000 in 1934, and we are assured of another \$10,000 during 1935. Besides providing reimbursable farm equipment and seed, three thousand spools of reimbursable barbed wire were sold to the Indians. This made it pos-

lost due to cattle and horses breaking in and foraging on the crops.

In 1934 the farm chapters voted to use the bulk of the reimbursable funds in the purchase of wagons and harness. They had previously purchased one hundred sets of harness from their savings of part of their IECW wages. Ninety wagons have been sold to date and deposits have

been made for thirty percent payment on sixty more wagons which have been ordered. One hundred sets of reimbursable harness have also been purchased. Several requested lumber

for home improvements. A survey was made of those who wished to buy lumber and twenty-four Indians purchased \$1,274.00 reimbursable lumber to improve their homes.

### Indians Pay Debts

The Indians appreciate the purchase of these reimbursable supplies and are willing to make repayment as evidenced by repayments of \$2,479.42 in 1933, \$9,135.37 during the fiscal year 1934, and \$5,521.86 during the present fiscal year. A total of \$17,136.65. I quote you the speech of George Bancroft, one of our Indian leaders and a delegate to the Navajo Tribal Council, to the combined meeting of the Bodaway and Moenave Farm Chapters, to show the spirit and interest the Indians take in the repayment of reimbursable funds:

"About a year ago we held meetings over the entire reservation and talked about paying our reimbursable and we have done it because every-

body listened to the talks that were made. Because we have done this, they have bought us quite a number of wagons and now the wagons have been sold to the Indians on the same basis, and that is the thing we should all think about; about paying back as fast as we can. There are a lot of Indians who still need wagons. Some of them are making a deposit now before they get a wagon. The Office is getting more wagons for those who do not have them and they can do this because the Indians who have already gotten wagons are paying for them. Anything you owe on plows, harness, or any implements you got from the Government you ought to think about paying for, the sooner it is paid back the sooner we get some other implements".

### Indian Responsibility

The Indians have plenty of latent talent for leadership and self-improvement. Responsibility must be given them. I have found that they are willing to assume the responsibility. All they need is en-

couragement, sympathy, and understanding. I like their spirit and their interest in their own problems. I found them willing to work with us on meetings, demonstrations, and that they were much interested in farm tours and personal visits.

### Indians At Work

I think too often we of the Indian Service personnel may think that the Indians are not capable of

assuming the responsibilities incident to carrying forward their community work. Sometimes there is a

INDIANS MAKING PROGRESS TOWARD SCIENTIFIC USE OF THEIR NATURAL RESOURCES



Headin' For The Last Roundup - Inferior Sheep And Goats Which Have Existed In Numbers Destructive To The Range, Playing Their Part In The Herd Reduction Program - By Simply Disappearing.



Quality For Quantity - Indian Girls With The Lambs Of The Superior Wool-Bearing Breed Which, In Numbers Which The Range Can Sustain, Will Replace The Too-Numerous Inferior Old Stock.



tendency toward doing the work rather than toward encouraging the Indians to do their own work. "He is greater who gets one hundred men to work than he who does one hundred mens' work".

the Moencopi Wash, using road culverts and an old cable. We furnished a blacksmith for a few days. The Indians did all the remainder of the work. One hundred and sixty additional acres were thus brought under



Hopi Indians Building A Flume To Irrigate Their Gardens, Using Road Culverts And A Cable - All Indian Labor

Our program is built upon the plan to get the Indians to do their own work. Indians branding their cattle. Indians building fences. Indians clearing land. Indians irrigating, conserving moisture, cultivating their fields. Indians destroying weeds. Indians reducing their herds and flocks. Indians practicing good range management.

Mr. O'Neal, farmer, helped the Indians to build two flumes across

irrigation.

Mr. Hunter assisted the Indians at Moenave in terracing the Moenave farms to protect the land from both wind and water erosion. We furnished flour, coffee and sugar, and fed their horses. Eighty acres were prepared for irrigation and made into Indian farms.

The Indians appreciate these projects because the projects are their own contribution done by themselves for themselves.

THE WHITE PLAGUE AT FORT TOTTEN

Dr. B. Sedlacek, of the Fort Totten Indian Agency, at Fort Totten, North Dakota, has submitted a very interesting report on his tuberculosis studies. This report should have general attention. On this reservation a three year program for tuberculosis work among the Sioux Indian children has just been completed, with the following results:

All children and some adults have been examined for tuberculosis and in this group fifty active cases of tuberculosis were discovered. Three hundred sixty-two children of school age who had been contacts with tuberculosis cases were given the Mantoux test; 184 were positive reactors. In this group, 119 were transported to the State tuberculosis hospital where x-ray pictures were taken of the chest. Of the 119 children, 115 have, or have had, an active tuberculosis. Of the 115, 47 had childhood lesions that were arrested or inactive, that may become active later under adverse living and hygienic conditions; 42 had lesions of the childhood type that were doubtful, but should be under observation and medical care; 16 had active, childhood tuberculosis and needed immediate hospital care; 6 had active, adult tuberculosis and needed sanatorium treatment; 3 were suspicious and should be under observation; one had tuberculosis with effusion and needed hospital care.

Adding the active cases of tuberculosis among adults and children already known to those found on x-ray findings, there are more than 100 cases that are in immediate need of sanatorium treatment or observation at this jurisdiction among the Sioux Indians.

In addition, many children were found who were borderline cases - not active tuberculosis now but who might well be if not given special care. It was recommended that a group of these children be given special rest periods, extra diet, and general institutional care at the Fort Totten boarding school.

This intensive survey gives the Agency physician a complete picture of what his problems are, although our limited beds for tuberculosis cases and the lack of preventoria, or special schools where pre-tuberculous children can be observed and their hours regulated, makes remedial measures difficult, and is indeed discouraging.

Miss Pearl McIver, Associate Public Health Nursing Analyst, of the Public Health Service, has completed a series of visits to reservations in the capacity of a consultant for the purpose of evaluating field nursing service. Her comments as to what she found at Fort Totten are interesting and I will copy them verbatim.

At Fort Totten, the medical and nursing services function as a unit and there is the closest cooperation between the Agency Superintendent, the Agency Farmer, the School Principal, the Doctor, and the Field Nurse. An



effort has been made to work out a health program on a year's basis and definite projects are planned for each month. Their tuberculosis program is a splendid example of this plan. Last November, they began this program with a month of educational work pertaining to tuberculosis in which the Superintendent, the Farmer, and the School Principal participated actively. This was followed by careful chest examinations, Mantoux tests, and x-rays of the positive cases. The interest which the Indians displayed in the x-ray films was noticeable. The doctor always showed the films to the parents (or the patient if an adult) and explained the shadows and their meanings. While it is doubtful if they understood the significance of the various shadows, their interest was secured and they were much more susceptible to instruction after seeing the films. The tuberculosis program has been very successful so far. Now they are concerned over what to do with the cases which have been found.

Instead of spending the greater part of every day giving out medicines and taking care of minor ailments, two days of each week have been set aside as dispensary days in Fort Totten. Practically no medicine is carried by the Nurse while she is making field visits. Both the Doctor and the Nurse are in the dispensary office (which is in a section of the Nurse's home) on dispensary days and they usually examine and treat from fifty to seventy patients each day. They have forty venereal cases returning regularly for treatment. The Agency Superintendent furnishes drivers and the cars of the Physician and Nurse are used to transport those patients who cannot provide their own transportation to the dispensary. All sorts of cases are examined and treated. During the day's work observed, ten young mothers came in to have their babies weighed. A two-year old with a bad cold was brought in by his mother for "some cough syrup." Instead of getting cough syrup, he got a careful examination and both he and his mother were sent to the hospital, which was located right across the road, for a couple of days. The physician explained that by sending the baby into the hospital, even though he just had a cold, the child would be entirely well in a couple of days, while the chances were that this child would develop pneumonia if he sent him to his own home. In that event they would have a hospital case for six weeks to care for. Another advantage of the hospitalization of the child and his mother is the opportunity which the hospital nurses have to teach that mother how to care for a sick child, If the child were

kept without the mother, this opportunity would be lost.

What Miss IcIver found at Fort Totten is what the Health Division and the Indian Office have been emphasizing time and time again - the importance of whole-hearted cooperation between all agencies in order to meet a common problem. This cooperative spirit which exists at Fort Totten could well be emulated by many agencies.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### IEC WORKMEN HELP THE SICK AT PIERRE SCHOOL

Superintendent Herbert C. Calhoun of Pierre School sends us this note -

An interesting outcome of our contact with the Indian workers is shown in the case of Raymond DeSheuquette and George Fallis. These men, while able to do the ordinary work entailed in IECW projects, yet have been considered as incipient tuberculosis cases. They both have been good workmen, and our project foreman, Mr. Samuel J. Wood, has taken a great deal of interest in their cases. He managed to collect \$26.50 in cash to start these men on their way to the Phoenix Sanitarium, and he secured the donated services of another IEC workman, Robert Coe, to take them something like seven hundred and fifty miles on their way. By this service it was possible to render two good men a solution of their personal problems and furnish them with some cash to complete the journey. Both men have been accepted by the Phoenix Sanitarium.



Raymond DeSheuquette and George Fallis  
Two "Good Men" - According To Report

THE FIGHT FOR THE CATTLE PURCHASE CONTINUES

By A. C. Cooley

Director of the Division of Extension and Industry

When the Agricultural Adjustment Administration began its drought cattle purchasing program last June, the Extension Division immediately began negotiations to have some of these cattle turned over to Indians with feed and range available, for the purpose of establishing foundation herds. After months of waiting and continual trying to effect arrangements, an agreement was finally worked out with the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation on September 11, whereby the State Relief Administrators were instructed to turn cattle over to the Indian Service. After months of fighting to obtain cattle for the Indians, and meeting opposition from vested interests in various parts of the country, the Extension Division finally succeeded in its battle.

Then it appeared that the victory was an empty one. The months of delay during which the buying program of the AAA had been going forward, resulted in the Indian Service being permitted to obtain cattle when the program was almost completed and but few cattle were available. It appeared that even though the Extension Division had finally won its fight in behalf of the Indians, delay in carrying out the program would result in giving the Indians only a part of the cattle they so sorely needed.

The Extension Division, however, kept in very close touch with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and learned last month that, owing to the fact that many cattle-owners were still in distress, the buying program might be extended. When the Agricultural Adjustment Administration finally announced early in the month that approximately one million additional cattle would be purchased in the drought areas between December 1 and January 1, the Extension Division had all arrangements ready for cattle to be turned over to the Indians. Although the delay has been serious, many Indians having disposed of their hay when the chances to obtain cattle seemed very remote, many who still have feed will now be able to obtain all the cattle for which they can care.

It is estimated that approximately 25,000 head of cattle will be turned over to the Indians of the various reservations before the purchasing program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is completed. These cattle, supplemented with approximately 14,000 head of purebred cattle which the Indian Service is now purchasing in the drought areas, will give the Indians perhaps the greatest opportunity they have ever had to become successful livestock producers.

Any mention of this program would be incomplete without a word of appreciation to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The officials of these agencies have cooperated to the fullest extent with the Indian Ser-



vice, and are doing everything they possibly can to see that the number of cattle which the Indians can use, as well as proper types, are turned over to us.

\* \* \* \* \*

THE INDIAN SERVICE TAKES A MODEST BOW

The following letter from Mr. J. N. Darling, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey under date of December 6, has been received by Commissioner Collier:

Dr. Mr. Collier:

We have now just about completed our cooperative rodent control work with your Bureau under the ECW funds for the second season.

I take this opportunity of informing you that from all field reports available, as well as from personal contacts we have been able to make in the field, we feel the young Indians who made up the rodent control crews under competent white foremen have been very outstanding in this control work. In fact, in many instances some of these Indian crews performed better work than some of the crews composed wholly of white men.

I want further to take this opportunity to tell you how enjoyable our cooperative work has been with your Service. All the Indian Superintendents we have had opportunity of contacting from time to time in this cooperative endeavor have been, not only willing to cooperate to the fullest extent, but indeed very courteous to individual agents of this Bureau. I know you will certainly feel gratified as I do, when we further advise that the cooperative rodent control project we had in effect with your Service has been one of the most enjoyable and the most efficiently accomplished of any that we have had the good fortune to carry on under the various Emergency Funds.

I want, therefore, to herewith express my appreciation for the splendid cooperation we have received from your Service.

(Signed) J. N. DARLING  
Chief

## THE LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION ON FORT HALL

By F. A. Gross, Superintendent, Fort Hall Indian Agency

As I thought about this subject my mind carried me back to the time when the Government started making treaties with the Indians by the terms of which the Indians were to remain peaceful and confine themselves to certain specified areas called reservations. In consideration for the lands given up and in accordance with their treaties the Indians received quantities of supplies of various kinds such as blankets, drygoods, plows, mowers, rakes, tobacco, flour, beans and last, but by no means least, beef.

### Rations And Stock Raising

Beef was the most important item to the Indians as it took the place of the buffalo and other large game which had been reduced in numbers by the wholesale slaughter by the oncoming whites. Meat had been the chief food of the Indians for centuries and it was therefore considered the most important item of supplies named in their treaties.

At first the Government slaughtered cattle and issued beef and other rations to the Indians every week. As time went on this prac-

tice was extended and rations were issued every two weeks. During this time the Indians were learning something about farming and raising crops. They were also learning something about raising some stock to augment the rations issued by the Government. The practice of issuing rations was then extended to once every four weeks and gradually it has been discontinued entirely on many of the reservations. The Fort Hall reservation is one of them. The regular issuing of rations is a thing of the past there. We have no such thing as a Ration Roll.

### A Reservation At Present Largely Self-Supporting

The Indians of the Fort Hall reservation are very largely self-supporting. No annuities are paid

to them. Very little land has been sold and only a small portion of the agricultural area is leased to white



men. However, large areas of grazing lands are leased to sheep men, there being but few white-owned cattle on the range. The chief support of the Fort Hall Indians is derived from their farming and livestock activities.

There are nearly 1,800 Indians

on our census. There are two tribes, the Bannock and Shoshone. They farm approximately 15,000 acres of land and own about 6,000 head of cattle, and around 3,000 head of sheep. Our largest farmer handles 300 acres of irrigated land and cuts wild hay on about 200 acres of "Bottoms" land.

### The Situation Forty-Five Years Ago - No Indian Cattle

Things have changed in the past twenty-five to forty years. What I have said is more or less introductory to what I have yet to say. It leads up to the present time and the development of cattle and sheep associations among the Indians. Less than forty-five years ago not an Indian on the Fort Hall reservation owned a hoof of horned stock and needless to say they did not own any sheep.

In 1888, forty-three years ago, a few of the Indians acquired a few head of cattle for themselves from their own efforts and on their own initiative. There were three or four Indians who started about that time. They did not get their start from the Government, but from white cattle owners who were running stock in the vicinity of and on the reservation.

About the time the Bannock and Shoshone Indians made their treaty with the Government and their reservation was surveyed and set aside for them, several large cattle outfits came into the country. These outfits owned from several hundred to around fifteen hundred head of horned stock each. This was about in 1863 and these outfits continued

to operate for about twenty-five years. They would run their cattle on the Public Domain during the spring, summer, and fall seasons and in the winter months they would browse and feed their stock along rivers and creeks and on what is known as the "Bottoms" along the Snake River.

These large outfits required men to do their work and gradually Indians were employed. They proved to be very satisfactory help and naturally they learned how to handle cattle on the range from the white cowboys. A large portion of the Snake River "Bottoms" is on the Fort Hall reservation. Wild hay grows abundantly without any care except to keep the stock off. The cow outfits needed hay for winter feeding and arranged with the Indians to put it up for their cattle. Five dollars was the customary price for this class of hay and in fact it was the only hay in the country, as there was practically no farming done those days. The machinery was purchased by the Indians on time and paid for when the hay was sold in the fall. The cattle men made it possible for the Indians to get the machinery on time. At first scythes were used and later mowers and rakes were bought to replace the more crude equipment. At first small quantities of hay were put up and disposed

of in this manner. Finally a thousand tons or more were cut and

stacked for the cattle outfits.

### The Indians Start As Cattlemen Themselves

All this time the Indians were learning some valuable lessons. This schooling went on for something like twenty-five years before the Indians realized that they might as well have some cattle of their own. Joe Wheeler, Joe Stout, Big Jimmy, Broncho Jim, and Pompei Jack were among the first to undertake the industry for themselves. These men were bright, industrious,

frugal and thrifty. They accepted cattle for pay from the big outfits. They were interested and soon developed fair-sized herds of their own. In five or six years some of these men had as many as one hundred and fifty head of cattle of their own. They would run them with the big outfits, branding their own calves while working for the white men.

### The Government Took A Hand

In 1894 the Government took notice of the activities of these few Indians and their success and decided to start the Indians in the cattle business on a more extensive scale. About 2,000 head of the she stuff was bought from the big outfits and issued to the Indians. Each individual received one critter, while the head of a family received as many head as there were members in his family. This was the real start of the cattle industry on the Fort Hall reservation. Naturally then, as now, as with white people, the more prudent, industrious and thrifty Indians made progress and kept their stock and increased their numbers, while the more indifferent and less thrifty disposed of their cattle by trading

or gambling. No doubt many of them had a big feast and that was the end of their cattle career.

The cattle purchased and issued to the Indians were purchased with funds derived from the sale of the southern portion of their reservation and known as the McCammon country. No bulls were purchased. The Indian cattle were permitted to range with the white-owned stock and the only bull service they had came from that source. This continued for but a short time, about two years. By this time the Indians had their own bulls selected from the offspring of their own cows. They were then in the cattle business on an independent basis. It was no longer necessary to depend on the big outfits.

### Cattle Business Under The Full Charge Of The Indians - Made Possible By Tribal Land

In 1896 the Indian cattle own-

ers met in council and discussed the

matter of separating their stock from the white-owned stock, banding together in three different sections of the reservation and running the Indian cattle as such and under the full charge and direction of Indians. The reservation was unallotted and it was all tribal land. The Indians employed their own herders and paid them by the season, each Indian cattle owner paying \$1.50 for the season's services, there being one herder for each of the three districts. This arrangement continued for about

five years.

About 1900 the method of assessing the owners was changed from \$1.50 per season for each owner to five cents per head for each critter owned by the different Indians, thus balancing the pay with the stock. All these years the Indians cared for their own individual stock during the winter months by feeding on the "Bottoms". They discontinued putting up hay for the white men and used it to feed their own cattle.

#### Allotment And Consequent Troubles

In 1912 another change took place. The reservation was allotted about that time. Each Indian received twenty acres of irrigable land and one hundred sixty acres of grazing land. Some of the Indians who had dissipated their start in cattle and those transferred from the Lemhi reservation to Fort Hall complained that they were not receiving any revenue from their individual land holdings grazed by the cattle of other Indians. They wanted pay. This was quite reasonable, but the Indian cattle men were not in any position to pay. This condition continued for two years. In 1914 a large council was held by all the Indians and the matter was gone into thoroughly with the result that the cattle men agreed to pay the individual allottee \$14.00 a year for each 160 acres grazing allotment. This arrangement was followed for seven years.

White sheep men came into the reservation country about the time allotments were made and in a meas-

ure replaced the large cattle outfits. These men offered more for the grazing than the Indian stockmen were paying. This caused a great deal of trouble among the Indians and some non-cattle owning Indians wanted the Indian cattle men to pull out and make room for the sheep men. The fact that all Indian cattle men had individual cattle rights the same as the others gave them a better foothold. The trouble lasted for about seven years, and it was very detrimental to the Indian cattle industry. It interfered a great deal with keeping herds together. Many cattle owners could not stand the pressure brought to bear on them so they consequently sold out. The numbers of cattle were therefore greatly reduced.

About 1913 the Government decided to place a tribal herd on the reservation. This herd numbered around sixteen hundred head. The Government joined the Indians in handling this herd with their cattle, two men being employed by the Government



to take care of the tribal herd, the stockmen having general supervision over all cattle activities on the reservation. This venture was unsuccessful, as I believe others of a similar nature were and have been throughout the country.

Instead of increasing, this tribal herd was gradually reduced from sixteen hundred head to around one thousand. The remaining stock was finally sold to individual Indians on the reimbursable plan. This transaction took place about 1916.

#### Formation Of A Stock Association

For various reasons the cattle industry among the Indians was not making satisfactory progress from 1914 to 1921. There was unrest due largely to sheep men coming into the country. Dry seasons made feed short. Hard winters reduced cattle numbers. Poor bulls produced inferior calves. Nothing but grade bulls had been used up to this time. General hard times seemed to prevail. These conditions caused some of the leading Indian cattle men to take stock of their situation. After making some investigation and having numerous conferences the matter of forming an Indian stockmen's association was taken up with the superintendent, Mr. Donner, who is now in charge of one of the large reservations in Arizona. Ralph W. Dixey, one of the leading Indian

citizens and cattlemen of the reservation was well acquainted with some of the members and officials of the Eastern Idaho grazing association, a sheep company. The idea of forming an Indian stockmen's association was gotten from this company. A copy of the company's constitution and by-laws was procured and studied. This was used as a guide in forming what is now the Fort Hall Indian Stockmen's Association. The sheep company's constitution and by-laws were changed to suit the needs of the Indian association. The Indians therefore organized their association in 1921. Since then their constitution and by-laws have been amended twice. Practically all Indian cattle owners became members of this association, there being about one hundred and forty-two members.

#### Improving The Stock

The very first thing the officers did was to purchase some purebred bulls of the Hereford type. Two carloads were bought on time and paid for in the fall. In order to do this a special assessment was levied and paid by the members. These were the first purebred bulls placed with the Indian cattle after

thirty-three years of progress and difficulty in the cattle industry. This was the real beginning of a better class of cattle and a decided step forward in the cattle industry of the Fort Hall reservation. That was ten years ago, in 1921. Since then purebred Hereford bulls have been purchased eight different times.

### Cattle Losses Nil

During the past ten years the Association has come through two hard winters. The last winter started on November 13th and lasted for four solid months with deep snow on the ground and severe weather throughout that time. Yet, the cattle losses were practically nil, due to the fact that the Indians prepared for it. This goes to prove that the Association is well founded and actually makes advancement.

er throughout that time. Yet, the cattle losses were practically nil, due to the fact that the Indians prepared for it. This goes to prove that the Association is well founded and actually makes advancement.

### How The Association Works

Now that we have reached the present time it will interest you to know something about how this organization is officered and how it handles its business. An annual meeting is held in the early spring each year. All members of the Association and others interested in the cattle industry are invited to be present. Last spring a lunch was served by the Home Economics girls of the Boarding School, the Association paying for the food furnished. The President presides at all meetings and in his absence the vice-president acts. The presiding officer makes a report of the activities and progress of the organization for the past year at annual meetings. He also outlines the work of the ensuing year and gives sound advice and suggestions to those assembled. The Secretary keeps the minutes of all meetings. The Superintendent and other agency officials usually attend these meetings and help in any way they can to make them successful. Talks are made by Indians and employees. Election of officers takes place at the annual meetings. This is done by ballot. Ralph W. Dixey was made president of the Association for the first ten years of its life. To him is due a great deal of credit for the

success of the organization. Mr. Dixey is not the largest cattle owner, but he has about three hundred and fifty head and he is a leader on the reservation. Joseph Thorpe is the president of the Association this year. Mr. Thorpe is the largest individual cattle owner on the reservation at the present time. His herd numbers close to six hundred and fifty.

The officers of the Association consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. There is also a Board of Directors made up of the officers and five other members making a total of nine. The Board members are also elected by ballot. The Board appoints an Executive Committee of three of its members, the President being one of the committee. This committee handles business of a minor nature. The President signs and approves all bills paid by the Association. The Board of Directors conducts the major business items. The meetings are all conducted in an orderly and business-like manner.

The last cattle count was made last December and January. At that time the Association members had 4,745 head of stock divided as follows:

Cows 2,131; two year old heifers 598; yearling heifers 528; calves, mixed 267; bulls 100; three-year old steers 36; two-year old steers 554; yearling steers 524. Total 4,738.

The Association employs one head rider and several subordinate riders to look after the stock on the range from spring till fall.

These men check up on trespassing stock, help to vaccinate for black-leg, assist in rounding up cattle and branding, they distribute sale, and help in all branches of the work. The riders are Indians of full-blood while the officers of the organization are mainly of mixed blood. The Board of Directors is quite evenly divided between mixed and full blood.

### Cattle Sales

During the past year Association members sold over \$55,943.67 worth of cattle. In addition to this, individual sales were made from time to time as conditions warranted. However, the practice of selling small numbers is discouraged all the time and under no circumstances are Indians permitted to sell heifers. The future success of the industry rests in the heifers and the Indians appreciate this fact and seldom try to disregard this rule. Regular sales are held at the Fort Hall stockyards three times annually. The first sale is held about July first to give the owners funds to operate during the summer and particularly to finance haying operations. The next sale is usually held early in October. This is the largest sale and enables the Indians to pay their obligations incurred during the year and to go into the winter properly. The third sale is usually held in December and it is not very large. There are always some who find themselves rather hard pressed for hay for their stock to carry them

through the winter. It is necessary for these members to sell some stock to insure bringing their stock through the winter.

Cattle buyers come from various sections of the country to attend these sales. The sales are advertised through news items, in papers, and by circular letter. Since the Indians have placed purebred bulls of good quality with their herds, their cattle have been developed to such an extent that buyers are anxious to buy. The Indian cattle usually bring better than Ogden Market prices.

During the past year the Association receipts for herd and range and other items amounted to \$15,138.94. The Association pays rent on nearly sixty thousand acres of allotted grazing land at the rate of \$20 for each one hundred and sixty acre allotment. There is perfect harmony between all land owners and Indian stockmen at the present time and steady advancement is being made.



### A Going Concern

The Fort Hall Indian Stockmen's Association is a going concern. It has been and is successful. The officers and directors function with harmony. The Association is a great help to the Superintendent in administering the livestock activities and to the Indians of the reservation from an economic standpoint. Practically all members are also farmers. They grow and cut the most of the hay required for their needs. They provide a market for much hay produced by other Indians. Instead of the Government issuing beef the Association provides meat for the Indians in many different ways. There is cooperation between farmers and stockmen and the result is there is little suffering during the winter months.

The matter of testing Indian cattle for tuberculosis was taken up last year by Federal and State authorities. Some thought it could not be done. However, after putting out the right kind of propaganda with the leading Indian cattle men and commending the test on their stock, the test was a thorough and complete success. The finest kind of cooperation was had from all the Indians. They are on their toes, so to speak, and want to do everything to keep and make their stock as good as the best in the country.

All young stock is vaccinated against blackleg. The riders are employed about eight months of the year. The head rider is paid \$90 a month, and the other riders receive \$70 a month. The Association works in full harmony and accord with the agency officials, and I want to say

it is a real pleasure to work with and direct the activities of the association.

What this Association has done can be accomplished by Indians of other jurisdictions. The Fort Hall reservation is somewhat divided geographically and a small group of Indians live in a more distant part known as Bannock Creek. These Indians have formed an Association much after the plan of the Fort Hall organization. This Association is in its infancy, but it is coming along very nicely, and it is expected that success will follow. There are but few Indians on the Fort Hall reservation owning sheep. The total number of sheep is approximately 3,500. This spring steps were taken to associate the owners with the hope that the sheep industry may be developed and made as successful and useful as the cattle industry.

There is no question but that livestock associations among Indians of the various cattle raising states can be made successful. As shown in these remarks, it cannot be done over night. It takes time and patience. There are many trials and obstacles to overcome. There is no good reason why sheep owners cannot achieve the same measure of success that the Fort Hall cattle men have attained. The Association enables every Indian to have from one to many head of stock. It enables every Indian to operate a farm and to develop a home. It gives the Indian a market for his hay. It enables every Indian to spend more of his time at home. The cost of oper-

ation is reduced to a minimum for the individual.

I have always found the Indians easy to approach, and very willing to respond. What they need is more of our personal contact. There is probably no more important activity among the Indians of this district than that of livestock. They are

natural stockmen. They have always lived on in the open, and they like it. I trust that some good may result to the Indians of other reservations from the showing made by the Indians of the Fort Hall reservation. They are a fine people, and I am happy to represent them. From A Talk Given To Indian Service Workers At Bozeman, Montana.

Apropos of the work done for the Indian cattle owners of his reservation, under Indian Emergency Conservation Work, Superintendent Hall writes as follows:

The IECW has done some very valuable work here which is a distinct advantage to the livestock owners. Fencing has been done, trails have been built, springs have been developed, rodent control and predatory animal work has been done; in fact, everything done under the IECW has been definitely in the interests of the livestock industry on this reservation. The Indians thoroughly appreciate all that has been done too.

With the new Indian Reorganization Act, a law which has been accepted by the Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation, the Government may definitely look forward to the time when these people will be fully self-supporting, self-respecting and in a large measure self-governing. The Stockmen's Association has been in operation about fifteen years. Much valuable experience in business has been gained by the leaders and this experience will stand them in hand under the new program.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The photographs used to illustrate the article, "The Silversmithing of the Navajos", which appeared in the December 15 INDIANS AT WORK, were contributed by Margaret Burge, wife of the author, Moris Burge. Acknowledgment was omitted because of an error on the part of a new photographer.

REPORT ON SUMMER ACTIVITIES, FORT BELKNAP, IECW, 1934

By W. B. MacMillan

Forest Examiner

When the order "Carry On IECW" was received at Fort Belknap Agency early in the spring of 1934, it was hailed by every person connected with the reservation. We already realized that IECW was the chance of a lifetime to do a real constructive piece of work for the Indians. We were glad to know it was to be continued.

We set about seeing what there was to do. Most of the work prior to this time had been confined to the timbered area, but with growth of IECW it had become evident that the greatest resource of Fort Belknap was its grass or range, rather than its forest. Therefore, the new program for 1934 was developed to make this resource a more potent factor in the Indian life. It was a program of range conservation through fencing and water development.

First Reservoir

The tent camp of the summer of 1933 had been converted to comfortable bunk houses for the winter workers at the original site near Hays, Montana. Due to the open winter and early spring, it was possible to start field work much earlier than usual in this region. By the middle of April crews were in the field and the first reservoir had been built.

The program called for the con-

struction of approximately one hundred stock water reservoirs, development of springs, and completion of the reservation boundary fences, which latter work barely got started in 1933. Only a small crew was maintained at the headquarters camp, as the field work for the summer was too far out to permit hauling men from camp to and from work. A spike camp, composed entirely of single men, was made up and established in a place from which several dams could be reached.



# LEGEND

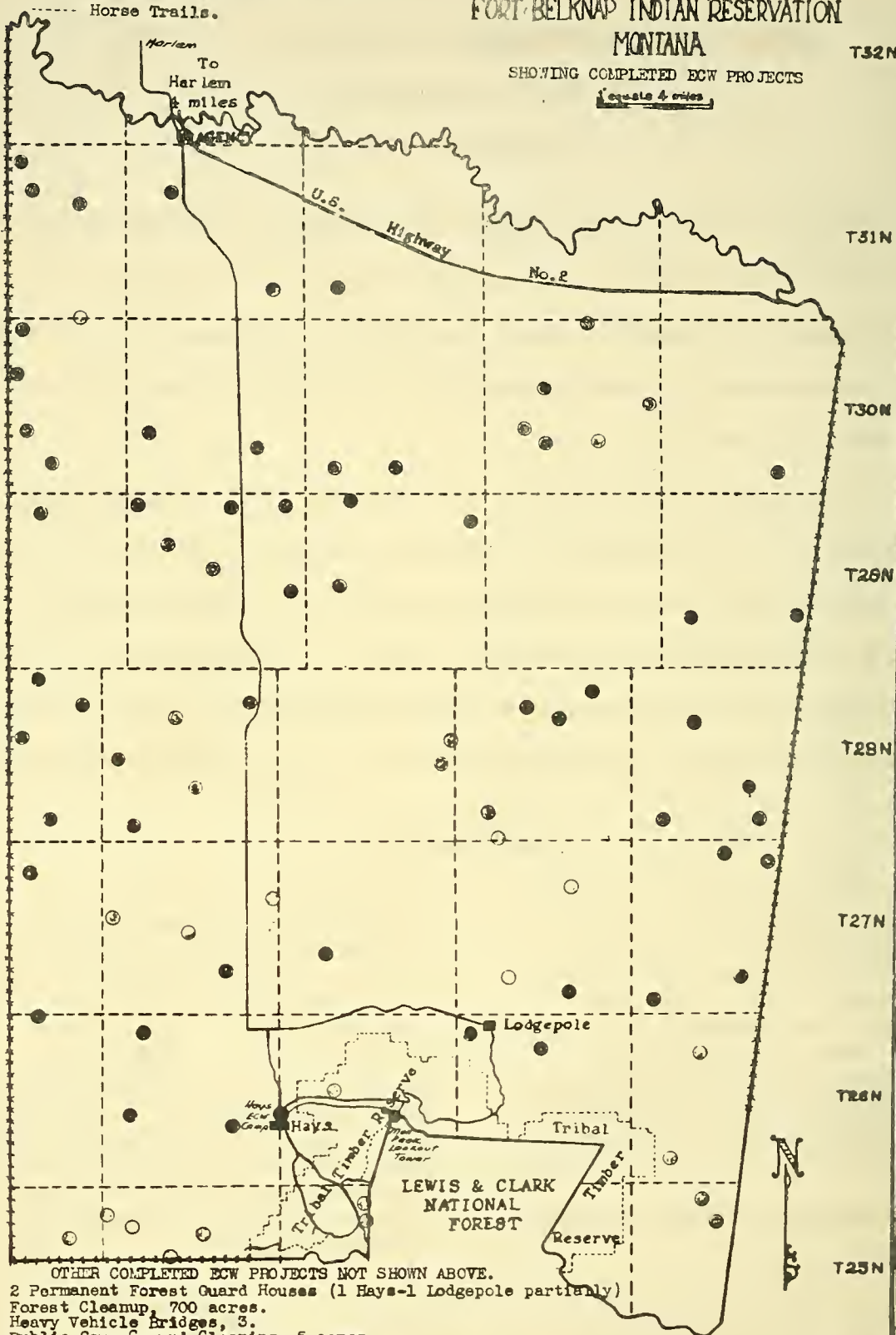
- Telephone Lines
- Stock Water Reservoirs & Dams.
- Spring Developments
- Reservation Boundary Fences
- Truck Trails
- Horse Trails.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
Forestry Branch

## FORT BELKNAP INDIAN RESERVATION MONTANA

SHOWING COMPLETED ECW PROJECTS

Scale 4 miles



OTHER COMPLETED ECW PROJECTS NOT SHOWN ABOVE.  
2 Permanent Forest Guard Houses (1 Hays-1 Lodgepole partially)  
Forest Cleanup, 700 acres.  
Heavy Vehicle Bridges, 3.  
Public Camp Ground Clearing, 5. acres.  
Public Camp Ground Latrines, 12.

R 22 E

R 23 E

R 24 E

R 25 E

R 26 E

J.B. King  
© 1934

### Life On The Summer Prairies

One of the outstanding features of the work was done by the so-called non-ward Indians. These people are descended from the Crees and Chippewas, and have always had to work hard for their very existence. They eagerly welcomed an opportunity to take their tents, families, and teams and camp out on the prairie near the work. These men have done a fine piece of work this summer. They have stayed on the job in spite of many difficulties. It was not always possible to set up camps near springs or

creeks. All the creeks went dry this summer. Water had to be hauled from springs and water holes for drinking, washing, bathing, watering horses, cooking, and all other purposes. Other camps were established by our own Indians working out from their homes during the week and returning home over weekends to get supplies and wood. They also did excellent work, but did not have such adverse conditions as the non-wards. The fence program was likewise carried on by crews working out on the prairie camped near their work.

### Using All The Daylight - Work At 4 A.M.

The size of these crews varied from as few as five men on the tractor crew to as many as forty men in a combined reservoir and fence camp of non-wards. These camps were moved often throughout the summer, so that little time would be spent going to and from work. The tractor crew used an International Harvester Diesel 40 tractor with a Western #35 rotary scraper or "tumble-bug". During the height of the season two drivers worked in relays, one starting at 4:00 A.M. and working til noon, the second man working from noon until

9:00 P.M., thus taking advantage of the long daylight hours of the summer. This crew worked all summer on reservoir construction.

Due to many changing factors, it is impossible to say which of the several crews, about eleven in all, did the most or best work. All of them did well. At first their efficiency was not as great as later in the summer. This is being written as the summer season is drawing to a close.

### Water Developments In Eighty Places

Our map of the reservation now shows water developments in eighty locations where water was not to be found before; these figures include sixty-five dams or reservoirs and fifteen springs. In all of this

work a large number of teams were used. Men furnished food for their teams and thus secured the maximum amounts of pay possible. One man, an assistant leader with allowance for subsistence, working two teams,

received the highest salary check

paid to an enrolled man on this reservation this year, \$112.00.

### Seventy Miles Of Fence

Seventy miles of reservation boundary fence was to be replaced or repaired, according to the program. At this writing the west side of the reservation has been fenced and only about ten miles yet remain

to be finished on the east side. This fencing will protect Indian stock from straying off the reservation and will also control drifting of outside stock into the area reserved for use of the Indians.

### Very Visible Improvements

Thus it will readily be seen that the conservation of the valuable grass assets of the Fort Belknap Indians will have been enhanced by the ECW program of the year 1934. There will be water where no

water could be found before; there are well developed springs where only a bog-hole existed before; there is a stout fence where rotten posts and rusty wire once marked the reservation line.

### Meals For Twenty-Six Cents

All the family camps were maintained by the men in the camps; that is, the ECW organization did not establish any quarters or furnish any quarters or furnish any subsistence. All men were allowed the usual 60¢ per day in lieu of subsistence. The one spike camp maintained by the ECW was run closely in conjunction with the main camp at Hays so that no costs were kept separate for meals and general upkeep. However, meal costs for the combined main and spike camp have amounted to 26.4¢ each.

Another item which the writer feels is of outstanding significance at Fort Belknap is the complete record of all equipment and supplies and the very excellent cost system

that has been developed and kept current by Mr. James B. Ring, Assistant in charge of office records. Much of the cost accounting has been done after the usual office hours by Mr. Ring and he has a system planned whereby the total monthly expenditures are prorated perfectly to approved projects for cost accounting purposes. These monthly expenditures are balanced monthly with the Schedule of Disbursements and when carried forward from month to month, will always balance currently with the Appropriation Ledger. I feel that this is certainly an outstanding achievement in view of the fact that no prescribed system of cost accounting for the IECW has been submitted for use in the field until in September.



## THE SPORTS OF THE ZUNIS

By F. Ellis Neilson

Farm Agent, Indian Service

The aim of the Zuni Fair program has been to make it just as distinctly Zuni as possible. We have also attempted to make a program not just for men and boys but for women and girls too.



The Zuni Women's Pottery Race. The True Zuni Matron Never Touches The Jar With Her Hands, Ordinarily. Few Of Them Do In The Race, Even.

### Native Games

The native games which have been arranged on the program are as follows:

The Zuni Stick Race. This is the greatest and most sacred of all

the Zuni contests. Its religious significance is implied in the fact that the area enclosed within the circle made by the twenty-five mile race becomes blessed, and that more

rain should fall upon the fields within.

So sacred are the main stick races run during the spring time that the runners must go through a series of preparations and purifications of the body. There is a designated period to fast, the stomach must then be purged, the brew from certain herbs must be drunk, certain foods are then to be eaten, after which the Priest of the races gives his benediction.

Of course there is much practice and training on the road with the stick. The race is a contest between teams of three runners each, with a captain. Each team has one stick measuring four inches in length and half inch in diameter. The stick is thrown from the ground wherever it falls with the toes of the right foot, which are always bare. The runner belonging to that team to which the stick falls nearest is the one that throws it.

Many times the race covers a distance of twenty-five miles and the runners never stop running during the entire distance, unless they fall from exhaustion.

The Girls' Hoop Race. The girls' hoop race is a moderate form of the stick race, adapted to school girls. It is run by teams of four each, each team having one wire hoop about six inches in diameter which is thrown as they run, with the short stick carried in the hand of the girl.

This game is becoming very pop-

ular among school girls and all of the schools on this reservation have teams. The race attracts much attention from all ages, men and women.

The Old Man's Marathon Race. This is nothing more than a marathon race for Zuni men of over fifty years, who run with as much ease as many a young man. The old men delight in demonstrating their speed and endurance.

The Tankallah Game. This is a native game which is similar to quoits. Small rounded flat stones, three or four inches in diameter, are thrown over one hundred feet at a corn cob stood up on one end and holding a stack of nickels and dimes. The one knocking the cob over divides the money with the person who threw closest to the cob. This game is one of remarkable skill and is enjoyed by all the men and boys.

The Poppenkappah Game. This is a native Zuni sport similar to the "shinney" game. It is played by Indian rules, however. Sides of six men each, with a captain, all carrying a native hockey stick, drive a ball the size of a tennis ball.

The side which can drive the ball over its goal line first wins the game.

At our recent fair, the Zunis became so interested in this sport that they insisted on repeating the game twice, and so great was their enthusiasm that it was rather difficult to get them to stop playing at all.

PICTURES FROM ZUNI INDIAN GAMES



The Poppenappah Game. It Is Something Like Shinney.



The Girls' Hoop Race

### Women's Contests

Zuni women for generations have developed a skill and poise in carrying large pottery jars on their heads. The novel idea of making a contest of this skill occurred to someone. A prize was offered to the woman who could run a race while balancing a jar on her head - without, of course, touching the jar with her hands.

A Zuni matron over fifty years of age, Mrs. Charley Jamon, has won this race now for three consecutive years, and she really runs too, while balancing the large jar on her head without touching it with her hands. The many entrants in this race show the keen interest that is taken in it, and also the eagerness of the other women to defeat Mrs. Jamon.

Zuni women also have great skill in chopping firewood and making a fire. The fear that this real and valuable skill would become lost to the Indian women, as it has to the white women, gave rise to the idea of popularizing it and making it a sport instead of a drudgery.

In the contest each women is given an axe and a stick of very knotty cord wood four feet in length. At a signal they all commence chopping the wood. After it is cut into stove lengths they start a fire, using a match. The one whose fire blazed two feet high first won the prize.

And would you believe it, Mrs. Charley Jamon won first place again! The way these women cut wood and kindle a fire would put many a man to shame.

### Unique To Zuni

These sports are unique to Zuni. They have not been put on at any other place. They are enjoyed very much by all members of the Zuni tribe, both men and women, who feel that their games are really their own and not something loaned to them.

The heroes or heroines of these sports have been the idols, for many generations, and they do take pride in doing something that others cannot do, or in doing it better than anyone else. The popularity of these games is growing. They were received with greater favor this year than ever before.



## INDIANS AND ROADS - THE FIRST FOUR MILLION

By E. Morgan Pryse

Director of Highways, Indian Service

The final report of road work accomplished with the \$4,000,000 allotted the Indian Service on August 14, 1933, shows the following results obtained:

Mileage of new roads constructed.....	2,134
Mileage of roads surfaced.....	546
Mileage of roads maintained.....	2,941
Number new bridges constructed.....	485
Number old bridges repaired.....	237
Number culverts constructed.....	2,715
Maximum number of Indians employed at any one time on road work.....	11,821
Number of different individual In- dians employed on road work.....	21,166
Number of skilled Indians employed.....	787
Number of white men employed.....	366

### Indians In The Jobs - Two Skilled Indians For Every White Man

Included in the above figures are 389 roads improved primarily for serving Indians schools. The Superintendents also report that there is need of an additional 6,233 miles of new road, also an additional 4,294 miles to be surfaced or graveled, and 1,141 new bridges that should be constructed. The 366 skilled whites employed include those hired with their trucks to haul gravel - also individuals who were employed for only a few days at a time. This shows more than two skilled Indians employed to every white man even counting those whites that were necessarily employed with

their machines. It is not unreasonable to believe that a large number of the 21,166 individuals employed on road projects assisted their families with their wages.

The \$4,000,000 allotted from PWA funds is all but exhausted. The same is true of allotments made to many agencies from the \$2,000,000 appropriated by the Act of June 19, 1934, for road work during the present fiscal year. We are receiving requests for more funds to continue road work this winter when it will be impracticable to do Emergency Conservation Work in the mountains



On a number of reservations, no Emergency Conservation Work is being carried on and the Indians must depend largely on road work for employment. Many of the Superintendents also report that the Indians much prefer road work to any other employment. If an additional allotment of PWA funds could be se-

cured by the Indian Service at an early date, it would be possible to undertake the graveling of many reservation roads. Generally, this activity can be carried on even in severe winter weather so as to afford much employment to Indians and provide for the use of their teams and trucks.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### OBSERVATION FROM A SERVICE ENGINEER

A white foreman working an Indian crew must remember that he occupies the unique position of working for the reservation of which his Indian employees are a part. In other words, it is a case of the foreman working indirectly for the Indian, while the Indian works directly for the foreman. H. J. Doolittle, District Road Engineer.

INDIAN SCHOOLBOYS AT WORK ON COMMUNITY DAY SCHOOLS - AND OTHER BUILDINGS,PINE RIDGE

Mr. Samuel H. Thompson, Supervisor of Indian Education in charge of Public School Relations sends the following letter to Commissioner Collier, descriptive of work being done on a community day school on Pine Ridge.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I wish to call attention to the community known as Slim Butte, 17 miles from the Pine Ridge Agency, which was formerly a day school community and now reopened as such with a new building.

Principal Jordan and I visited this community last Sunday. The appropriation for this is \$6,800 and provides for one room and a teacherage on a tract of school land 40 acres in extent. They are also building a garage and a barn.

These buildings are nearing completion, but the outstanding thing about this enterprise ties up quite definitely with the character of work being done at the Pine Ridge Boarding School, and may I stop here to say that the Pine Ridge Boarding School may be classed as a day school to some extent, which is made manifest when we know that there are 170 Indian children attending that school as day pupils.

The thing that ties it up definitely with the Pine Ridge Boarding School is that Mr. Jordan, aided in the selection by the Shop Teacher at Pine Ridge, has taken a number of boys from the Shop, and with the school carpenter is putting up this one room school building and teacherage and the other buildings. The boys work in two shifts of a week each, ten boys at a time. They are not only doing carpenter work and concrete work, but are doing some of the plastering. This is going to be, in my opinion, as good a building as any that are being built under contract or direct by construction. It proves that after a couple of years doing shop work in our schools, boys, when properly directed, can do such work on small pay and at a great saving to the Government.

In addition to this six boys from the Ogalala Boarding School, Pine Ridge, built a two room frame house 12 x 22 for an aged Indian who lives within 200 yards from the Slim Butte School. His house had fallen to pieces, and the door, if you could call it such, was closed at night by boards placed upright. Two of his children are attending this school.

In all there will be 23 children for this school at the beginning, but like other places, no doubt the number will be greatly added to. They have good water here, and there will be a fine community spirit developed. Already the Indians themselves are erecting a new community house which is just one-fourth mile from the Slim Butte School.

May I add that such enterprise on the part of the Oglala School authorities, the willingness of the boys themselves, and the activities of the Indians in the community in the erection of a community house, is one of the most encouraging features of the entire Indian Office program.

We can find illustrations of this in many places, but this is so marked as to call forth this report.

Very truly yours,

Samuel H. Thompson  
Supervisor of Indian Education  
In charge of Public School Relations.

\* \* \* \* \*

Jefferson was a lifelong friend of the Indian, and he is credited with the ability to speak twenty-six Indian languages and dialects. Taken From TEGUAYO, Student Publication, Santa Fe.

FROM IECW WEEKLY REPORTS

Thanksgiving Wednesdays At Flathead. As most of the men had their time in on Tuesday, it was decided to give Thanksgiving Dinner on Wednesday. Seventy-three persons answered the dinner gong Wednesday and enjoyed a regular Thanksgiving dinner consisting of turkey with dressing, cranberry sauce, mince pie and other items usually included in the Thanksgiving menu. After dinner, in connection with other business, one truck was sent to Ronan via Polson and another to Arlee via Dixon, giving the men who had their time in for the month an opportunity to visit their homes and be with their families on Thanksgiving Day. Gerrit Smith.

Two hundred and eighty one people were fed at the annual Thanksgiving dinner put on by the camp. The completion of the new mess hall and kitchen made it possible to serve the dinner this year in more comfort and style than last year. The mess hall was decorated with cedar boughs. Those from the family camp were fed at a charge of twenty-five cents a plate.

A big dance was enjoyed by all Wednesday night after the dinner. Music was partly furnished by a radio owned by one of the men of the camp. Eugene Maillet.

Real Thanks From Northern Navajo. Finished at last, Thank the Lord. This reservoir at Sand Hill has been the toughest job we

have had since we have been building reservoirs. Just old blue mud and no other place to obtain earth. G. R. Bloomfield.

Beetles And Football At Warm Springs. The beetle crews have been working steadily and are making great deal of progress. Many of the men are new to the work but are learning rapidly and are doing good work. During the past week there were eleven crews treating. The next week we will have eighteen crews treating.

The football team continued to hold their own when they defeat the He He eleven during the past weekend with a score of 6-0. The same score as they beat them the previous. Edgar Forest, Jr.

Indian Turkeys At Hoopa Valley. Turkeys for our Thanksgiving dinner were purchased from Indians of the reservation. We paid the regular market price and used 200 pounds for both camps.

Thirty-eight guests sat down to a fine dinner served at this camp at the regular supper hour. Among the guests were employees from the Hoopa Agency who spoke very highly of the way the meal was prepared and served.

As we had to clean the turkeys it was necessary to put on additional help in the kitchen. The regular kitchen boys who were off showed a very fine spirit of helpfulness



by reporting for duty and assisting in making the supper a success.

Rev. Schwab, missionary at the Agency, is enlisting the boys of the camp to assist with the Christmas exercises. Our boys are responding in a very fine way.

New rain clothes and shoes are expected to arrive very soon. John M. Lindly.

Needs At Cheyenne And Arapaho. This Thanksgiving has come and gone. The camp members had a dinner in the community hall. Several of the folks had dinner at home.

We still are not sure about our outline of work schedule from now on for some have quite a little sum on deposit, others do not have much to speak of, while as a whole none have any too much to feel safe for a living without any work or income of some kind to keep them going.

We are having some cold weather now and this is going to cause bad colds and sickness if they do not keep themselves well protected in their camps, and wear good warm clothing, which some have and others do not. Fred Exendine.

Football At Colville. The football game with Twin Lakes was one of the largest events of the season. The score on November 18 was 26 to 0, in favor of Twin Lakes, Cache Creek team, and neither was it an all Twin Lake team which made it much more interesting to all. Marcel Arcasa.

Had a good Thanksgiving dinner with a large attendance. Harold Warner.

Cold Wind Blowing At Skull Valley. The weather have effected us this week, on account of snowing and cold wind blowing. But boys kept themselves busy to keep warm during the day. We also organized some teams to push the job through. The work has been running fine so far. Thomas Mayo.

Tribute To The Navajos From Zuni. I am working with Navajos and they are good working mens. I think. But this week I may have some Zunis. Luciano Quam.

Lots Of Fun At Zuni. We have finish our truck trail on Wednesday evening. I had good crew never did have any trouble with them. Have lots of fun in evening enjoying our time by dancing and singing. Ransom Cooneyate.

The Warner System At Hualapai. Our football team is still among the undefeated and unscored upon teams of the nation. However, as has been reported, we were tied by a strong team from the Prescott CCC, but we made amends for this by securing a return game with them here on Turkey Day. We took this team into camp to the tune of 28 to 0. Our team took the ball from the visitors early in the first quarter and marched down the field with line bucks, double reverses, passes and triple reverses. We made all of our plays work, and had the visitors so crossed up our triple and double reverses that they didn't know which way the play was coming or who had the ball. We use the Warner system with a double wing back. Indian teams adopt this system quite easily and readily, for it has very much deception and tricky plays. Some of us who have played football at



Haskell Institute, Sherman Institute, Phoenix Indian School, Fort Mohave, and other Government schools would have liked very much for our coaches to have seen this game, for we were all proud to think that we could make our old plays and teachings practicable. The Indians from this reservation were very proud of the fact that we beat this white team. It made them more proud that they were Indians. The Indian race shows more pride in its various competitive teams and organizations than any other race of people. We were not without the moral support of our band, for they were on the side lines with all the rest of the people more than willing to cheer us on the victory.  
Charles F. Barnard.

Turkeys And Masons At Mescalero.  
 Thursday being Thanksgiving, no work was accomplished except by the eating corps. In spite of the fact that we had so few turkeys, most of the boys ate more pie and cranberry sauce. After dinner quite a few of the boys caught rides to Tularosa and saw the homecoming football game there.

There seems to be a fad here which is none other than making war bonnets. There are quite a few hanging in the cabin and many more will be, at the way the boys are working. Most of these bonnets are made from the feathers of local wild turkeys. George E. Day.

Work on the rubble rock cabin at Puidoso is progressing very well despite the rather cold weather that we have been having. There are six men on the job and every one of them has proved to be a good

rock mason. One boy, Florentino Romero, we will put up against any rock mason in this section of the country as his work is of the highest type. Lets make a special effort to get men of his type ahead in this line of work. W. P. Arthur.

The Manly Art At Unita And Ouray. Most of the leisure time is spent in reading and some boxing. Three of the boys competed in a smoker held in a nearby town being matched against local and C.C.C. boys. The IECW boys came out far ahead, one winning by a knockout, one by a decision, and the other scored a draw. This shows we have some real men in ECW camp No. 2. Roy Langley.

Range Improvement Under Weather Difficulties At Shoshone. There was a good deal of snow fell Sunday night and Monday. There was about eleven inches of snow on the ground by Monday afternoon. The only work done was around camp, cleaning up and cutting a supply of wood. It has turned disagreeably cold and it has become necessary to put a fireman on at night in order that the men can sleep. This requires much fuel and in return this requires more wood-choppers so that our camp maintenance crew may seem somewhat large, at first sight.

Tuesday a fire was started under the oil tank and the treatment of the corral posts and cattle-guard timber was begun. By noon the oil had been brought to a boil. There are about one hundred and sixty posts in the tank for the first group to be treated. The next step will be to place them in a cold-tank for further treatment with

creosote.

Two men have been busy cutting the cattle-guard timber to the exact measurements which will be used when they are set in the ground. They have cut out six cattle-guards and have started on the seventh. They will finish this task in another half day.

The trail-builder has been busy widening out the dug-way. It was necessary to clear the snow from the road before moving any dirt, but this did not take very long and the progress made has been satisfactory. All the back sloping is being done by hand, but a small crew has been able to keep up with the machinery.

Thanksgiving dinner was a big success. There were so many good things on the table that it was hard to decide which to eat the most of. Everyone enjoyed it and we had for our guest Mr. Jellison, project manager. James F. Fox.

Basketball At Devil's Lake. Our ECW basketball team defeated the Independent team from Devil's Lake last Tuesday night. We have two games with the State deaf and dumb team Saturday night. We won one and lost one to this team. So far, we won 3 and lost 1 game. Edwin C. Losby.

Learning Care Of Trees At Chilocco. The digging and transplanting of black locust trees is beginning to be a sticky business according to group one boys. But the boys are glad to do this kind of work because they learn to care for dug trees and how to prune them

back for transplanting. William H. Kekahbah.

They Can Take It At Yakima. In spite of the snowfall we have been having since Monday, the work is going along well. The men are proving that they can take it, by hiking through eighteen inches of snow in some places. Most of the work, however, is not in such deep snow. Quite a few of the men like the work, and are planning to stay all winter in the two winter camps. Larry Bergevin.

Thanksgiving At Five Civilized Tribes. Thanksgiving Day came in like a lion, an angry, roaring lion. The weather man was very generous that day and gave us rain, snow and sleet. He evidently believes that "Variety is the spice of life."

Although the weather man was in a vicious mood our kitchen crew was in fine fettle and put on a big feed. The cold only served to whet the appetites of the men and what appetites they had for the excellent meal that was spread before them.

The tables were loaded with good things to eat and when the knives and forks got into action the food disappeared in a hurry. Many happy sighs and grunts of satisfaction were heard and the only regrets were that there wasn't any room for more. The men were "too full for utterance." If only Thanksgiving with its good eats would come more often.

The Indians of this camp wish to give thanks to God for life and

the blessings He has bestowed upon them.

They also wish to express at this time their thanks for the opportunity to work and thus support themselves and their families.

We wish further to express appreciation of and thanks to our Commissioner of Indian Affairs for his having made possible these opportunities to work that the Indian people have been enjoying, also for the great interest he is showing for the betterment of our people.  
B. C. Palmer.

Dark Future For The Beetles At Pine Ridge. The men are looking forward to something new in the line of projects. The men are at the present interested in the fighting of insects. Timber is being destroyed very rapidly by the beetles. We are in hopes that we might soon have the opportunity of eradicating these pests.

Since cold weather has come the men hope that they may be able to build their new bunk-house that has been promised them. Frank A. Stoldt.

Work On The Cliffs At Mescalero. The road work is progressing quite slowly due to the fact that the machines are having to work on an extremely steep slope, of almost cliff proportions, as we start down from the summit toward Three Rivers. One machine is now starting up to the top from that side so that there should be at least a trail connecting the beginning and end of our

road location within three weeks.

Work on the Rinconada tank consists of smoothing up the tank with a fresno and constructing the spillway. Ray Johnson.

Turkey at Camp, Tongue River. Thanksgiving dinner was celebrated here in camp which we all enjoyed the fine turkey dinner. Harrison Brien.

Indian Compassmen At Matak. 320 acres were cruised and mapped by the Reconnaissance party this week. One mile of base line was brushed out, but not run as yet. Two Indian boys are now doing cruising and two more were broken in as compassmen. One of the Indian boys is advancing very fast and will undoubtedly be able to do mapping work within the next month. We are very satisfied with the work this young man is doing as he is very interested in the project and exerts every effort to accomplish the work before him. R. Mackenstadt.

Almost All Indians At Fort Hall. Nearly 100% of our men are Indians. It is remarkable the way these men have stayed on the job without complaint, in spite of the unpleasant working conditions. Camp #2 moved from over the mountain into camp #1, and spent the night with us. It was necessary to use pack horses to move Camp #2.

We are looking forward to the new camp location, (back in civilization) as a great contrast to our present site. Although we have enjoyed a most pleasant summer in the mountains. L. A. Cutler.



LOUIS E. BAUMGARTEN

On October 19, 1934 Superintendent Louis E. Baumgarten of the Lac du Flambeau Agency died very suddenly at his home in Ashland, Wisconsin.

Mr. Baumgarten, who had received his education at Tomah, Wisconsin, entered the Indian Service on November 7, 1911 at the Pine Ridge, South Dakota, Agency as a day school teacher. Two years later he was made Principal of the Indian Boarding School at White Earth, Minnesota. In the autumn of 1918 Mr. Baumgarten became Principal of the Indian School at Cass Lake, Minnesota. Three years later he was made Day School Inspector for the Crow Agency and in July 1922 was advanced to a similar position under the Consolidated Chippewa Agency, Minnesota.

In April, 1926, Mr. Baumgarten became Superintendent of the Mount Pleasant Indian Boarding School at Mount Pleasant, Michigan. Upon the abandonment of this school in July, 1932, Mr. Baumgarten was transferred to the Superintendency of the Lac du Flambeau Agency in Wisconsin.

During his twenty-three years in the Indian Service Mr. Baumgarten made an enviable record for industrious, intelligent devotion to duty. Repeatedly placed in difficult positions in which the exercise of unusual judgment and tact were necessary, Mr. Baumgarten succeeded in retaining the confidence of his associates and superiors. His death at the age of fifty-two means a distinct loss to the Indian Service.



THE DEATH OF MR. FRED M. NEWTON

On October 4, 1934, Indian Service Telephone Supervisor Fred M. Newton died at the Veteran's Hospital in Salt Lake City following an unsuccessful operation. He was taken ill with appendicitis. Complications, resulting from wounds received in the World War, made recovery impossible.

Mr. Newton's fine record of service to the Indian Office is summed up in a recent issue of TELEPHONY. We quote it:

"Since his connection in 1932 with the Indian Forest Service as telephone supervisor, Mr. Newton was able, through the facilities of ECW funds, to have completed a telephone construction program comprising a network of nearly 12,000 miles of pole line and associated central plant equipment, which was all designed and built in accordance with A. T. & T. Co. specifications.

"Mr. Newton effected the inauguration of the present toll system with various utilities companies for the Indian Service, whose lines located at scattered points throughout the United States on approximately 75 different reservations, furnish service to many otherwise isolated communities by providing connections to a toll center and thus also provide thousands of dollars in revenue each year for the Indians.

"Among his other contributions to the Indian Service was his preparation of a "Manual of Telephone Construction & Maintenance," which provided the first and much needed source of information for this department. His most remarkable contribution, nevertheless, was not his marked technical success, but his ability to train Indians.

"Several short training courses in telephony, conducted by him for the Indians, produced exceptionally gratifying results....since he actually succeeded in training the Indians as competent linemen....These Indians, under the direction of a white foreman and his supervision,

completed the extensive network which he had previously designed and demonstrated the practicability of his training courses in the field work.

Mr. Newton, who entered the United States Marine Service, June 8, 1917, and fought on the St. Mihiel and other fields was wounded October 8, 1918, by machine gun fire in the battle of Champagne and after having received several distinguished service awards, was honorably discharged February 2, 1919."

Mr. Newton was a valued contributor to INDIANS AT WORK, having submitted two articles during the past year - one on IECW telephone line construction and one on his work as teacher in the four Leader Schools that were conducted in connection with IECW last winter.



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